

T3EE - Corrigé du devoir en classe de mathématiques II,1

Exercice 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } A &= \int_1^3 [f(x) - g(x)] dx = \int_1^3 [(-x^2 + 4x + 1) - (x - 2)] dx = \int_1^3 (-x^2 + 3x + 3) dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x \right]_1^3 = \left(-\frac{27}{3} + \frac{27}{2} + 9 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} + 3 \right) = 6 + \frac{24}{2} - \frac{26}{3} \\ &= 18 - \frac{26}{3} = \frac{28}{3} \text{ u. a.} \end{aligned}$$

b) abscisses des points d'intersection:

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x + 1 = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x^2 + 3x + 2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 8 = 1; x = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2} = -1 \text{ ou } x = \frac{-3 - 1}{2} = -2$$

$$g(0) = 1; g(-1) = 1 - 2 + 1 = 0; g(-2) = 4 - 4 + 1 = 1$$

points d'intersection: A(-2; 1) et B(-1; 0) et C(0; 1).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } A &= \int_{-2}^{-1} [f(x) - g(x)] dx + \int_{-1}^0 [g(x) - f(x)] dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} (x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x) dx + \int_{-1}^0 (-x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} - 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^0 = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + x^3 + x^2 \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 - x^2 \right]_{-1}^0 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1 + 1 \right) - \left(\frac{16}{4} - 8 + 4 \right) + 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{4} + 1 - 1 \right) = -\frac{14}{4} + 4 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ u. a.} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2

$$\text{a) } 3 \ln x = 2 \ln 8$$

condition: $x > 0$, donc $D =]0; +\infty[$

$$3 \ln x = 2 \ln 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x^3) = \ln(8^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 = 64$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 4$$

$$S = \{4\}$$

$$\text{b) } \ln(x^2 - 2x) = \ln(4x + 1) + \ln(2 - x)$$

conditions:

$$\blacklozenge -x^2 + 2x > 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } x = 2$$

x	$-\infty$	0	2	$+\infty$
$x^2 - 2x$		+	0 - 0 +	

donc il faut que $x < 0$ ou $x > 2$.

$$\blacklozenge 4x + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x > -1 \Leftrightarrow x > -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\blacklozenge 2 - x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 2$$

$$\text{finalement } D =]-\frac{1}{4}; 0[$$

$$\ln(x^2 - 2x) = \ln(4x + 1) + \ln(2 - x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x^2 - 2x) = \ln[(4x + 1)(2 - x)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x = -4x^2 + 7x + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5x^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 121; x_1 = \frac{9+11}{10} = 2 \notin D; x_2 = \frac{9-11}{10} = -\frac{1}{5} \in D$$

$$S = \{-\frac{1}{5}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2^\circ \text{a)} & (x-3)(x+2)(2x-1) \\
&= (x-3)(2x^2+3x-2) \\
&= 2x^3+3x^2-2x-6x^2-9x+6 \\
&\stackrel{!}{=} 2x^3-3x^2-11x+6
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b)} 2\ln^3 x - 3\ln^2 x - 11\ln x + 6 = 0$$

posons $y = \ln x$

l'équation devient: $2y^3 - 3y^2 - 11y + 6 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow (y-3)(y+2)(2y-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 3 \text{ ou } y = -2 \text{ ou } y = \frac{1}{2}$$

Revenons en arrière:

$$\text{si } y = 3, \text{ alors } \ln x = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = e^3$$

$$\text{si } y = -2, \text{ alors } \ln x = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$\text{si } y = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ alors } \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

$$S = \left\{ e^3; \frac{1}{e^2}; \sqrt{e} \right\}$$

Exercice 3

$$\text{a)} f(x) = \ln(x^2) + \ln^2 x - \ln(2x) + (\ln 2)^2$$

condition: $x > 0$, donc $D_f =]0; +\infty[= D_{f'}$

$$(\forall x \in D_{f'}) : f'(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2} + 2\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{2x} + 0 = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1+2\ln x}{x}$$

$$\text{b)} f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \ln(x+1)$$

condition: $x+1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -1$, donc $D_f =]-1; +\infty[= D_{f'}$

$$\begin{aligned}
(\forall x \in D_{f'}) : f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \cdot \ln(x+1) + \sqrt{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{\ln(x+1)}{2\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x+1} \\
&= \frac{\ln(x+1)}{2\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{\ln(x+1) + 2}{2\sqrt{x+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c)} f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{2x-3}{x+5}\right)$$

condition: $\frac{2x-3}{x+5} > 0$

$$2x-3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \quad / \quad x+5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -5$$

x	$-\infty$	-5	$\frac{3}{2}$	$+\infty$
$2x-3$		-	- 0 +	
$x+5$		- 0 +		+
$\frac{2x-3}{x+5}$		+	- 0 +	

donc $D_f = D_{f'} =]-\infty; -5[\cup]\frac{3}{2}; +\infty[$

$$(\forall x \in D_{f'}) : f'(x) = \frac{\frac{2(x+5)-(2x-3) \cdot 1}{(x+5)^2}}{\frac{2x-3}{x+5}} = \frac{\frac{13}{(x+5)^2}}{\frac{2x-3}{x+5}} = \frac{13}{(x+5)^2} \cdot \frac{x+5}{2x-3} = -\frac{13}{(x+5)(2x-3)}$$